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The Subject Index for Volume 51 will appear in the December 1976 issue as part of a cumulative subject index for the year 1976.

Information for Authors

Developmental Biology will publish in English original papers and review articles bearing on problems of development in the broadest sense; it will contain papers dealing with embryonic and postembryonic development, growth, regeneration, and tissue repair both of plants and animals. Papers dealing with reproductive biology and biology of aging that reveal fundamental mechanisms of general interest will also be published. The journal serves as a meeting ground for studies on development that employ techniques from a wide range of disciplines, e.g., biochemistry, biophysics, cytology, experimental morphogenesis, teratology, genetics, immunology, microbiology, pathology, pharmacology and physiology. The journal aims for rapid publication; currently, publication time is 4-5 months from date of acceptance.

Articles usually do not exceed 15,000 words and must be accompanied by an abstract that gives, in 200 words or less, a synopsis of the work, including methods and results. *Brief notes* are 2500 words or less including the bibliography, which should contain only 12 references unless the abbreviated reference format is used (see directions under references). The conventional format is: abstract, introduction, methods and materials, results, and discussion, but authors are encouraged to present their material in the most logical and appropriate form.

Figures should be numbered consecutively in the order of their appearance and each should have a descriptive legend. Mark all figures with the author's name and address.

Line drawings should be made with India ink on smooth white paper. Do not submit original line drawings larger in size than $13 \times 10''$; instead enclose smaller high quality prints for the printer and for editorial use (two copies). Be sure lettering is uniform and large enough to allow for reduction and that the drawings when reduced will be either column ($2\frac{5}{8}''$) or page ($5\frac{1}{2}''$) width. A figure that is submitted $5\frac{1}{4}''$ wide with lettering 3 mm high when reduced 50% will be a single column width. A figure submitted $11''$ wide with lettering 3 mm high when reduced 50% will be full page width.

Photographs submitted for publication must be the actual size for reproduction and carefully labeled with letters 2-4 mm high. The page size of the journal must be considered and the following format observed.

- (1) Column width figures are to be no wider than $2\frac{5}{8}''$ or longer than $8''$.
- (2) Page size figures should be $5\frac{1}{2}''$ wide and no longer than $8''$.
- (3) If the author decides to bleed the page (no margins), figure numbers should be no closer than $\frac{3}{4}''$ to the margin to allow for trimming during binding of the journal. Figures to be bled must be $6\frac{7}{8} \times 10''$ (submitted at $7 \times 10\frac{1}{4}''$ to allow trimming).

Use unmounted figures where possible, but when several appear together as one plate, mount them on cardboard or paper as close together as possible. The engraver will tool thin white lines between figures. Give magnification in the legend or indicate with a μ marker on the photograph. Two pages of half-tone figures per article and ten pages of half-tone figures per review article will be published without cost to the author; a charge of \$50 per page will be required for pages in excess of this number. The author will defray the expense of colored plates.

Tables should be used to condense data referred to in the text. They should be typed on separate pages, numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals in order of mention in the text, and collected at the end of the manuscript. Give each table a concise, descriptive heading. Tables should be so composed that the content can be grasped without reference to the text.

References to the literature may be cited in one of the following forms: Doe (1965) has observed that . . . ; (Doe, 1955; Doe *et al.*, 1960); Doe 1961, p. 250). Use suffixes a, b, etc. following the date to distinguish two or more works by the same author(s) in the same year (Doe, 1960a, b). Alternatively, references may be referred to by number: Doe (1) has observed that . . . (see also 5, 10, 16). Arrange literature citations in the bibliography alphabetically according to the surname of the author, using the following order of items: author(s), date of publication, title of article or book, journal name, volume number, inclusive pages, publisher and city (for books only). Abbreviate titles of journals in accord with Chemical Abstracts' Service Source Index. Number the references only if they are referred to by number in the text. For a brief note with more than twelve references, references in the text must be cited by number and titles omitted in the bibliography section. The same short form may be used with a full paper when an excessive number of references are quoted.

Galley proof should be read carefully as no page proof will be sent to authors. Be certain figures are the correct size and correctly reproduced either as halftones or line drawings and avoid excessive text changes that involve resetting. Reprints may be ordered when galley proof is returned. Fifty reprints are supplied gratis.

Manuscripts should be concise and consistent in style, spelling, and use of abbreviations. They must be typewritten, double-spaced, on one side of white bond paper about $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11''$ in size, with the pages numbered consecutively. Indicate the address for galley proof. Include with full length articles a running headline not exceeding 35 letters and spaces. Use footnotes sparingly, if at all. Cite them, using superscript numbers, in consecutive order in the text and type them consecutively on a separate sheet. Acknowledgments and figure legends should also be typed, double-spaced, as separate sections. Two copies of the manuscript (original and carbon) and two copies of the figures should be mailed to the new editor-in-chief Dr. Igor Dawid, Department of Embryology, Carnegie Institution of Washington, 115 West University Parkway, Baltimore, Maryland 21210.

Features will include announcements of meetings and courses in the field of developmental biology, and some meeting reports. Persons interested in preparing meeting reports are encouraged to contact the Editor.